

# The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME III... NO. 388.

CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1866.

[PRICE FIVE CENTS.]

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### Per Atlantic Telegraph.

PARIS, November 12.—The report that an insurrection had taken place in Barcelona, is untrue.

MADRID, November 12.—A plot has been discovered in the City of Saragossa, in consequence of which several arrests were made.

LONDON, November 12.—Telegraphic dispatches have been received, which state that the war in Japan had ended.

The report of the death of the Tycoon was confirmed.

The London Times, this morning, says that, considering the difficult position the President of the United States occupies in his efforts to prevent invasion of the British territory in North America, it would be with satisfaction some compliance with his request in behalf of Fenians who, being convicted of treason, were sentenced to death; but still it would concede no immunity in case of another invasion.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, November 12.—Cotton market heavy; Middling Uplands quoted at 14 1/2d; sales to-day 8000 bales. Consols, 89 1/2; Fives, 69 1/2; Erie Railway Shares, 52; Illinois Central Railroad, 77 1/2.

LONDON, November 12.—The Turkish Government has granted a general amnesty to the Cretan insurgents.

European News by the Saxonia.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The Saxonia brings Southampton dates to October 31.

The cholera has broken out afresh at Woolwich and Charleston. The disease also prevailed lightly in Edinburgh, and had appeared in several places in Yorkshire.

OSCAR DEKKER, who, five years ago had attempted the life of the King of Prussia, has been pardoned.

The Great Eastern has been chartered to carry the visitors from New York to Brazil during the Paris Exhibition; afterwards she will be taken to lay the telegraphic cable between France and America.

MARSHAL O'DONNELL was seriously ill in Paris.

In Candia the Tunis-Egyptian army had gained a decisive victory over the insurgents. MUSTAPHA PASHA, with 18,000 troops, captured Servonia and subsequently pushed to the mountains, where he was defeated after four days' hard fighting.

The Branchville Murders Hang.

BRANCHVILLE, November 12.—The negroes who killed Mrs. GARVIN and daughter about ten miles from Orangeburg, were hung on Saturday by the citizens where the murder was committed.

The freedom of that vicinity was so increased against the perpetrators of this outrage, that they wanted to flee to the mountains to a stake and burn them. They were only prevented by the active interference of the citizens.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—The examination of applicants for consular places proves not to be a mere form, but is real and thorough. Out of the numerous candidates who have presented themselves only two have thus far been passed by the Board.

New Jersey Appointments.

TRENTON, November 12.—Gov. WAID appointed FRED. F. FRYLANDER to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator WRIGHT.

Bullion in Treasury.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—The coin on hand to-day in the Treasury is \$67,000,000 and the coin certificates for nearly \$21,000,000.

Mississippi Commissioners in Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—Messrs. LOWRY and HILLIARD, Commissioners from Mississippi, to ask for the pardon of Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, are in this city, and will visit the President to-morrow.

Baltimore Horse Fair.

BALTIMORE, November 12.—The Maryland Horse Fair is announced to take place here this week, commencing on Tuesday. The famous horses Dexter and Patches are to be present, and there will be trials of speed each day for premiums ranging from \$200 to \$4000.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The steamers Prometheus from Wilmington, and the Montgomery from New Orleans, have arrived here.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 12.—Gold 43 1/2. Exchange 103 1/2; Light 110 1/2. Flour dull. Wheat dull, and Corn 25; Higher. Cotton heavy and nominal at 36 3/8c.

Mobile Market.

MOBILE, November 12.—Cotton sales to-day 1000 bales. Middlings 33 3/4c. Market dull.

LITERARY AND ART NOTICES.

"THE BETTER LAND."

There is a very beautiful picture called "The Better Land," a copy of which hangs before us now. It is published by JAMES H. HUNTER, of New Orleans, and may be found, we suppose, in all the bookstores. It is from the pencil of a young lady, Miss A. R. SAWYER, and has been faithfully and happily engraved by the well known artist, G. B. PENNIE. The conception of this picture is very happy, and the execution quite worthy of the conception. Founded upon a graceful composition of LONGFELLOW, the poem, it embodies the ideal of "The Better Land" in the dreaming eyes of a young girl, who looks upward as if in search for it. She stands beside a garden path, upon which her hands, folded becomingly, quietly rest. Her eyes are upturned to Heaven, adoringly, with all the earnestness of a devotee. No mixture of earthly passion blends with the expression. No taint of worldly desire mars the perfect purity of that glance, which seems earnest enough to penetrate the crystal portals of the divine abodes. The attitude is at once easy and dramatic. The costume is happily disposed for the attitude and figure. The drapery drops gracefully from the shoulder, and a cross folds it over the bosom. The hair falls in flowing tresses artlessly, not with fine effect. The *tout ensemble* affords no imperfect idea of that rapt devotion, which, forgetful of earth, has concentrated every human hope in an ideal love, the goal of which is no less than Heaven. There are various adjuncts to this picture, well calculated to direct the main design and general effect. Angel bands issue from an aureole of glory, bearing a wreath of amaranthine flowers, as if to adorn the noble brow that is uplifted; unconsciously, but in fit condition to receive it. Over the clasped hands of the maiden is celestial radiance, as it were of flowers, which

she herself is too rapt in divine contemplation to behold. The picture is one of refined and refining purity and beauty. It is a study well deserving of contemplation. It is very sweet; full of delicacy and an almost angelic purity. We should be persuaded to regard it as almost perfect of its kind, but for a certain fullness of the cheek; a certain masculinity in face and figure, which somewhat conflicts with the spiritual delicacy of the subject, which should, as we think, have borne a nearer resemblance to the less mortal aspect of the love of Saint Jansone, his ideal of the spiritually lovable, as embodied in the poem of Moore. Our readers will generally remember this very graceful ballad of the Irish Anacreon. Lost, however, some of them should not, we reproduce a stanza or two:

"Who is the maid my spirit seeks,  
Through cold reproach and slander's blight:  
Hath she love's roses on her cheeks,  
Is her's an eye of this world's light?  
No, pale and wan by midnight prayer,  
Are the sad cheeks of her I love;  
Or, if a smile should wander there,  
'Tis light is kindled from above."

The American Law Review for October, 1866. Volume 1, No. 1. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Charleston: R. J. Dawson & Co.

This review is a desideratum. There has, perhaps, been no period in which changes in the law have been so rapid; certainly, none in which it has been necessary to apply principles, even when established, to new cases.

The changes in the Constitutions of States and the General Government, and in the municipal laws of most of the States, consequent upon the war, have been great. Landmarks in both have been obliterated. We enter upon a new era, with respect to which principles must be laid down that will afford incalculable interests, and it is eminently important to have some radiating centre of legal information to apprise us, as soon as may be, of the occurrence and import of adjudicated cases. Even without this, there is much occasion for such a work. The vast development of material interests; the enterprises continually started, of whose tendencies and effects we have had no previous experience; the new relations to which they give rise—would give occasion for the establishment of such a journal, even without the political changes to which we have referred; and business men, and the profession generally, will learn with pleasure of the publication of a work adequate to the requirement.

That this will be so, we have reason to infer. It is from the press of LITTLE & BROWN, extensively engaged in the publication of legal works. It is supposed to have secured the aid of able contributors, and the number before us is certainly promising. The leading articles are on "The Natural Right of Support from Neighboring Soil;" "Final Process in the Courts of the United States as affected by State Laws;" "The Evidence of Experts;" after which are a review of the case of *Ryves vs. Attorney-General*, cases in the United States Courts, a Digest of English Law Reports, book notices, &c. These subjects are treated with ability, and the article on the final process in the Courts of the United States is of practical importance, though the profession would be more immediately interested in an article upon the jurisdiction and practice of that Court as affected by recent legislation.

In some respects a work of this character would be more important within these States where the political changes to which we have referred have chiefly occurred; but at no point within these States is there a centre from which information, however valuable, could so readily radiate; and the present place of publication, all things considered, is perhaps the best.

We have this work of Messrs. R. J. DAWSON & CO., No. 155 Meeting street, Charleston, who are the agents.

THE THIRTEENTH NUMBER OF THIS MOST EXCELLENT fortnightly comes to us without any diminution of literary lustre. Its contents are unusually varied and interesting. It may be had of our news and periodical dealers.

THE ANNOTATOR:

We are indebted to Mr. JOHN RUSSELL for the November number of this English magazine. Among its choice contributions we notice a clever one from the gifted pen of Miss MURDOCH, author of "John Halifax," as also a beautiful poem by ROSE BUCHANAN.

PETERBURY'S MAGAZINE:

Mr. VOGLER, of Market street, has kindly laid upon our table the December number of this magazine.

THE EXPECTED METEORIC DISPLAY.

The whole country is agog with excitement about the great meteoric display that is expected to come off to-night. It is a general impression, we believe, that the phenomenon of the falling stars in 1833 was world-wide; that is to say, that the wild African of Guinea, and the tame African of the Southern United States, yelled out in mortal terror at one and the same time; and that religious Americans rejoiced at the presence of the judgment of the identical instant that the pillars of the Colossal Empire were graining with delight at what they mistook for a large edition of their own fireworks. But we are able to state, on the most scientific authority, that when the midnight heavens were ablaze with the splendor of gloriole light in this country in 1833, it was dinner-time of day with the Emperor of China, and he was partaking with gusto of bird's-nest soup, while the sun had just risen in Africa, and the savages of that country were at breakfast, discussing tender steaks of broiled man. Before it was night again in those countries this earth of ours had gone humming through space, far beyond the region of mortals, and those miniature planets were straining their ears to catch the last notes of its music as they died away in the distance.

It is also a popular belief that no display of that kind had ever been previously witnessed, and that it was reserved to the comparatively few people who were awake, in one-third of the world, on the night of the 13th of November, 1833, to behold the first exhibition of heavenly pyrotechnics on a large scale. We can state, on the same scientific authority, that this is also an error. The principle on which the universe is constructed is that everything goes round, which brings, as an inevitable consequence, that what has happened must happen again, and that what happens has already happened. Independent, however, of this merely theoretical contradiction, we have a contradiction of fact, as in 1799 a display of the same kind actually did take place, and it is scientifically ascertained that such displays have always taken place every 33 years, and, consequently, will every 33 years to come.

It is thus satisfactorily settled that the show will certainly come off, but it is not quite so certain that

it will take place to-night, or to-morrow night, or the night after, or indeed, for aught we know, that it did not take place last night, or the night before, or that it will not take place, or has not taken place, on some other night that we have not mentioned. In view of this marvellous uncertainty as to the precise night and hour of the exhibition, it would not pay for all the world to sit up to watch for it. However, as there are some people whose business it is to sit up anyhow—such as the police, for instance—it has been suggested, and we think the suggestion a very good one, that it be arranged that when the exhibition does come off, those guardians of the night around the rest of the world, and let them see the fun too, and not keep it all to themselves. The fire bells are to be rung in Camden, and it would be well to do the same thing here. Thousands of people were disappointed at the last show because they did not wake up at the right time, and those who did see it were bothered out of their lives for ever so long to describe it to those who didn't see it. To save all this, let us have the bells rung and the watchmen's rattles sprung, by all means.

The Mayor and the Captain of Police need not think us actuated by selfish motives in this suggestion to give them trouble, for personally we would prefer for all the world besides ourselves to be asleep. We will be expected to say something about it anyhow, and if we could only have the whole show to ourselves we might exaggerate, ornament and beautify without risk of detection. It will be a good subject for a local when it comes; and if, after all, the astronomers should be disappointed, and the stars refuse to fall, why we have the consolation of having said something about it anyhow.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, November 9, 1866.

The great contest inaugurated on the steps of the White House, by President ANDREW JOHNSON, on the 22d of February, was decided this week by the millions of paper ballots that "fell like snowflakes on the sod." That decision, as it comes up to us from the Western and Northern States, tells us very plainly that the Fortieth Congress will politically stand virtually in the steps of the Thirty-ninth Congress; that the policy of restoration maintained by the Philadelphia Convention, as the representative of the Administration, has been overthrown, and that the plan laid out by Congress has been ratified. What will the President do now? That is the question that is heard in this city to-day on every hand. The answer to it is of some importance to the people of the South—in truth, to the people of the entire country. One of the opposing papers, claiming to be in full confidence with the Administration, declares that the President remains firm in the faith, and will not, as some sanguine Radicals declare, favor the adoption by the Southern States of the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress as a basis of restoration. At this writing the statement is undoubtedly correct. The President will not recommend the adoption of the amendment, though he will probably submit a plan of his own in his forthcoming annual message. Mr. JOHNSON has always looked favorably upon a constitutional amendment as the proper plan for a settlement, but has also maintained that it cannot be logically passed by Congress until all of the States are duly re-represented.

Above the din and smoke of party conflict, an active and earnest re-affirmation of the well-established MONROE doctrine has been entered upon by the Administration. It is not covered up this time by the "glittering generalities" of diplomacy, but avows its vigor in the sharp, pointed orders of General SHERIDAN, and the semi-military mission of Lieutenant-General SHERMAN, who, in company with Minister CAMPTRELL, proceeds direct next week to the City of Mexico via Vera Cruz. Although Congress may decide in a few weeks that OUTROZA is the Constitutional President of Mexico, yet the Administration has resolved to continue its recognition of the JUAREZ Government, and to that end has requested Minister ROMERO to telegraph via San Francisco to President JUAREZ to send some representative to the City of Mexico to receive General SHERMAN and Mr. CAMPTRELL. I can find no confirmation of the story that the Executive has concluded a treaty agreeing to assume the Mexican debt, and receding in return a cession of some of the Western Mexican States. JUAREZ, however, sent a special envoy to the President, proposing to cede to the United States the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, on the basis of this Government guaranteeing the Mexican debt. Mr. SHERMAN, I am told, was in favor of accepting the proposition, subject, of course, to the ratification of the Senate. But the President and the remainder of his Cabinet did not favor it, and preferred in its stead the moral, and, if need be, the physical support of the United States to the Liberal Government of Mexico. Of course MAXIMILIAN has withdrawn the Empire. The Government was abdicated from Paris two months ago that MAXIMILIAN would "haste to his setting" before New Year's Day, and Napoleon told Mr. BROWNE, in addition, that he wanted to get the French troops out of Mexico sooner than he had promised to.

The public debt is gradually being decreased. The principal fall off in October over twenty millions of dollars. Secretary McCOLLOUGH was never more hopeful of a healthy state of national finances during the next fiscal year than now. I am assured that he will recommend, in his annual report, which he is now writing, a reduction of the internal taxation and a lower rate of duties. The revenue now estimated for the next fiscal year is \$50,000,000—a larger sum than will be raised by any other Government on the face of the earth. It is not likely that Congress will reduce the tariff, but may raise it. The financial vicissitudes in the halls of Congress hope, by a high tariff, to prevent importation, and thereby prevent our bonds and gold going abroad. If these are kept at home, they opine that we can stand the present inflation of currency.

The President has only got two weeks more in which to make changes in his offices without submitting to the Senate for its approval. This fact causes a great rush to the White House of office-seekers, who are well aware that they will never get into power if they are nominated to the Senate. To-day, for instance, I counted at least thirty ladies awaiting an audience with the President. Nearly every one wanted a clerkship in the Departments. They do not need confirmation. Now Orleans, however, is about the only Southern city that troubles the President. There is hardly a day but what delegations representing some of the officers there are at the White House, asking for removals or opposing them. No sooner is a change made than a dozen Louisiana politicians rush here to get it reversed.

Washington is filling up for the season. The hotels are nearly all engaged ahead, and the numerous boarding houses are full. One side of the town, at least, is placarded with "Furnished Rooms to Rent." The modern population of this town livy by clerkships in the Departments or renting rooms. They have no other visible means of support.

The handful of Radicals out of office here propose to get up a mass meeting to welcome Congress back. It will probably be a large demonstration, inasmuch as the thousands of Radical clerks are just bold enough to turn out en masse. They held office under JOHNSON, and yet abuse him openly in and out of their offices as if he were a pickpocket.

Such magnificent weather! The skies of Italy and Tunisia could not be more sunny, the air more bright and balmy. Pennsylvania Avenue and the public grounds are filled with rosette shadows in the falling frost-colored leaf. The streets and drives show the inspiring fashions of the autumn, and the gay people look forward to a sharp, short and brilliant season of fashion and folly.

For amusements, we have J. W. WALLACE at the old National Theatre. Next week WALLACE's Opera House opens.

GEORGE WILKINS KENDALL, of the New Orleans Picayune, is in town. VINDEX.

LATE WASHINGTON NEWS.

We clip the following from the Washington correspondence of the New York papers:

The tenor of the reports received by the Freedmen's Bureau from the Assistant Commissioners of the several districts has been, within the past six months, of a nature which inspires the hope that the animosities and prejudices resulting from the war are rapidly fading out, especially in the Southeastern and border States. A marked diminution in the number of outrages committed upon the freedmen is observable. A growing disposition is manifested by the civil authorities at most of the centres of population to care for the destitute among the freedmen, and the inclination to administer the laws with impartiality between whites and blacks makes sure but gradual progress. The most prolific cause of complaint at the present time is the great difficulty encountered by the planters and their hands in agreeing upon a division of the crops. Disputes of this kind generally terminate in favor of the employer, and where it is apparent that civil courts will not adjudicate fairly in these cases, agents of the Bureau have been constrained to interfere to secure justice; and that they have done so to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, many of the more intelligent and prominent planters have frequently testified in writing to the Assistant Commissioners.

SENATOR KANE AND THE PLAN TO ASSASSINATE THE HATTEN PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

Acting Ensign A. J. KANE, United States Navy, arrived here yesterday, having been summoned to appear before the Secretary of State, and Secretary of the Navy, in relation to certain charges made against him by Mr. PECK, our Minister to Hayti, in which it is stated that he saved President Joffray, of Hayti, and his Cabinet, from assassination on July 14, 1852, for which he received \$25,000 in gold. There is a story in the statement that he is under arrest, as he is stopping at the Kirkwood House, and to-day had an interview with Secretary Seward.

TONNAGE DUTIES.

The Treasury Department has just issued a circular on the subject of tonnage duty, which is imposed for the purpose of raising revenue, and is levied upon all vessels engaged in foreign commerce without regard to their denomination as to structure, rig, or mode of propulsion. The same may be said of those in the domestic trade, unless specially excepted, and all are included under the general term "vessel." It is to be collected according to American measurement. The rates of tonnage duties remain as they stood previous to the Act of July 14, 1852, except as they were increased by that Act and the amendment of March 8, 1863. No new or additional duties have been since imposed, excepting as a penalty on undomestic goods. The circular is full and complete as to vessels subject to tonnage duties. All boats, barges, and flats not used for carrying passengers nor propelled by steam or sails, which are floated or towed by tug boats or horses, and used exclusively for carrying coal, oil, minerals and agricultural products to market, are exempt from the internal revenue tax, and are wholly exempted from customs charges even though they enter the waters under admiralty jurisdiction, so long as they re-load exclusively for the coastwise trade, and only transport coal, oil, minerals or agricultural products to market, and if under twenty-five tons burden are as vessels exempt from all taxation.

REVENUE OF BUSINESS AT THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Attorney-General is pressed with the multitude of duties that are now crowding in upon him. The great mass of business from the Southern States, which has been lying dormant since the commencement of the rebellion, together with that arising out of it, has been accumulating and now demands attention. Mr. STANLEY is engaged in preparing these cases for the next term of the Supreme Court of the United States, commencing on the first Monday in December.

The New York Herald's Panama correspondence is dated November 1. Intelligence had been received from Peru to the 23d ult. General CASTILLO had been arrested for complicity in BALTA's conspiracy to depose PRADO. The election for President was progressing at the polls. In the peace negotiations now being carried on between Spain and Peru, the latter State rejects all Spanish claims for church property, and if Spain refuses the proposition, Peru will present the war with renewed vigor. At a grand banquet given at Quito in honor of Chilean independence, on the 18th of September, Mr. COCHABAMBA, the American Minister, made a speech of congratulation on the promising aspect of the Spanish war, and his sentiments were loudly applauded by those present. Bolivia, on the 23d of September, demanded an explanation from Brazil of the latter's conduct in aiding the Spanish fleet at Rio after its defeat at Callao. The demand was couched in threatening language.

The American Emigrant Company held its annual meeting at Hartford on Thursday, and chose G. M. BARTHOLOMEW, of Hartford, President. This company owns several hundred thousand acres of land in Iowa, beside the 800,000 acres of the Cherokee Indian reservation in Southern Kansas, lately purchased through Secretary HARLAN, and is engaged extensively in the bringing over and locating emigrants from Sweden, Germany and Ireland.

The Boston papers say that the bonds of the Irish Republic that were issued in that State are being collected by a law firm in Boston, and that the parties who issued them will be held responsible for so doing before the Courts of the State.

Vote for Carson.

It is very seldom that a better opportunity offers to say "well done" to a gallant Charlestonian than at the polls to-day. Capt. Carson's friends announce him for the House of Representatives, and Charleston should give him a bumper. Because he was in the army? No. For his scars and wounds? No. Better than all that—because he is a high-toned, clear-headed Charleston merchant, knows what Charleston wants, and will use his influence in the House of Representatives for the good of his native city and State, above all else. Young men and old men, all go the polls and give him "three times three" to-day. It is a safe vote to vote for Carson, because, in every relation of life, Captain Carson has always done his whole duty. ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.

Captain James M. Carson.

Messrs. Editors:—The vacancy in the Legislature, occasioned by the resignation of Hon. F. D. RICHMOND, is to be filled to-day, and on the list of candidates is the name of Captain Carson.

We know it is usual in such cases to refer, when opportunity offers, to the military career of candidates; and the loss of a limb, or an honorable scar, is considered the best sort of capital before the people. But, in this case, there are higher reasons for supporting Captain Carson, than those incident to his gallant services at the head of his unflinching company, and a reference to his scars or his military career is not needed. In the four years' struggle, as in all the other phases of his well-spent life, he has done his duty faithfully; and his energy and firmness of character, clear intellect and commercial experience, fit him especially for the position which his friends have tendered him.

Charleston honors herself when she honors such sons as JAMES M. CARSON, and we express the hope that every citizen will go to the polls and promote a representative man from the ranks of young Charleston.

Vote for JAMES CARSON. VOX POPULI.

Wm. P. Patterson.

Messrs. Editors:—To-day you will be called upon to exercise the high privilege of selecting one who shall have a voice in the councils of your country. While we would not arrogate to ourselves who is most competent to the discharge of this high trust, we would only say that our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, WILLIAM P. PATTERSON, is a candidate, and though he was not in the war of the Confederacy, his blood has crimsoned the soil of the country by the son of his youth pouring out his life's blood in the defense of Fort Sumter, under the gallant ELLIOTT. Let us not forget him at the polls.

VOTER.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Auction Sales This Day.

J. A. ESKOFF & Co. will sell this day, at their store, No. 121 East Bay, at half-past 10 o'clock, Havana sugar and cigars, genuine Holland gin, leaf tobacco, &c.; also, one cotton gin.

JOHN G. MEXSON & Co. will sell this day, in their sales room, No. 133 Meeting street, at 10 o'clock, blue mixed woolen shirts, umbrellas, pale brandy, old Bourbon whiskey, and cordials; also, cambrics, blankets, soap, &c.

LAUREY & ALEXANDER will sell this day, in their store, No. 137 East Bay, at 10 o'clock, seven tierces fine sugar cured hams; also, butter, bacon, ham, shoulders, &c.; also, tinned haggis, sugar, coffee, tin, &c., and smoking and chewing tobacco, &c.

JAMES COOPER & Co. will sell this day, at the Exchange, at 10 o'clock, the house and lot in Westworth street, between Anson and Meeting streets, formerly used as the "Sympson."

T. M. CATEN will sell this day, on Brown's Wharf, at 10 o'clock, Arizona and tube of butter, lard, hams, shoulders, &c.; also, twelve barrels meat beef.

M. L. ALMAR will sell this day, at his store, No. 14 Vendue Range, at 10 o'clock, furniture, clothing, boots and shoes, &c.

J. & W. KNOX will sell this day, at their sales rooms, No. 138 Meeting street, opposite Pavilion Hotel, at half-past 10 o'clock, furniture, stoves, blinding, &c.

MILLIAM, MITCHELL & Co. will sell this day, at their store, No. 22 Vendue Range, at 10 o'clock, a large variety of breadstuffs, dry goods, hosiery, &c.; also, furniture, &c.

MEXSON & CO. will sell this day, at their store, corner of King and Liberty streets, at 10 o'clock, a large and reasonable stock of dry goods, clothing, &c.

ISAAC E. HUNT & Co. will sell this day, in their store, No. 201 East Bay, corner of Cumberland street, at 10 o'clock, apples, onions, &c.

JAMES W. BROWN & Co. will sell this day, at their store, No. 116 East Bay, at 10 o'clock, crockery, brooms, buckets, and a variety of other articles.

BROWN & BEE will sell this day, in front of their store, No. 78 East Bay, at half-past 10 o'clock, hams, claret wine, tobacco and snuff.

J. A. THROUGHTON will sell this day, in front of his store, No. 14 Vendue Range, at half-past 10 o'clock, a set of parlor furniture, soap, candles, stoves, and an assortment of other articles.

MURRAY & CAMPBELL will sell this day, at their cash auction house, No. 63 Hasel street, opposite the new postoffice, at 10 o'clock, damaged goods, the balance of a country store, hosiery, &c.; also, a butcher's spring wagon, bread cart, harness, bridle, &c., &c.

R. E. A. P. CALDWELL will sell this day, at their store, No. 90 East Bay, at 10 o'clock, bacon strips and sides, lard, sugar, flour, &c.

HENRY CONIG & Co. will sell this day, in front of their store, Vendue Range, at 10 o'clock, sugar, candles, starch, tobacco, hams, &c.

For restoring strength and appetite, use the great Southern Tonic, PARKER'S HEPATICA BITTERS, and you will not be disappointed. For sale by all druggists.

Those who suffer from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint will not regret purchasing a bottle of Mrs. RILEY A. JENKINS' Colic Bitters. It has never failed to relieve the most aggravated case. For sale by all druggists.

Has nature an antidote for acquired diseases? All who either believe they ought to and can be cured. The PLANTATION BITTERS prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New York, have no doubt benefited and cured more persons of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Sinking Weakness, General Debility, and Mental Depression, than any other article in existence. They are composed of the purest roots and herbs, carefully prepared, to be taken as a tonic and gentle stimulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are extensively popular with mothers and persons of sedentary habits.

MARY have wondered why, in this enlightened century, when every science has advanced to almost perfection, some one, actuated by a desire to promote the health and welfare of his fellow-being, has not given to the world a medicine which would prove efficacious in the cure of those most painful diseases, viz: Dyspepsia, Nervousness, &c. To such we would say, that at least a remedy has been found in Dr. HARRISON'S GASTRINATIVE SYRUP. It only requires a trial to prove its unlimited extent. For sale by all druggists.

KING & CASSIDY, Agents. GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., Agents.

Homoeopathic Medical Notice.—DR. CHARLES E. BARTLEY (of Columbus, Ga.), having permanently located in Charleston, respectfully tender his services to the citizens, in the practice of Homoeopathy.

Dr. Bartley has the experience of fifteen years in this school of medicine.

Office at our residence, No. 11, S. W. corner COLLEGE and GREEN STREETS (corner of Green).

DR. J. M. OLIVER, M. D.,... FRANK T. SMITH, M. D. September 3

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer KINF